

Margot Baker, didn't get what she deserved—an opportunity to learn her trade by practicing it with some assurance that the play would last. The fine, imaginative sets by D. Philips Spencer were also doomed to discard.

In the meantime I hope that Stage For Action can find a place for Granick's play in its plans. This is a big city and a wide country and there are enough audiences eager for more than the usual Broadway product which adheres to nothing but the purity of the box office. The commercial theater is asleep, after a brief period of war awakening. For its own good—and ours it should be reminded that Reveille Is Always.

T. C. Foxx.

HIGHLIGHT of an otherwise routine variety benefit was the premiere performance by Stage for Action of Arnold Perl's short play on Negro discrimination, *Dream Job*. Originally intended as a radio script for a US Army program, it was banned for obvious reasons.

Adapted to the requirements of mobile theater which Stage for Action has developed to a high level, *Dream Job* tells the story of Ted, a young Negro soldier returned from the war after receiving the Bronze Star Medal for heroism.

Coming home with Sam, a white buddy, Ted is confronted with the same race prejudice he risked his life to destroy. First it is the bartender in a bar who breaks the glass from which Ted drinks. Then the job he was expecting as a mechanic is denied him because of his color. Disillusioned, he becomes bitter and sees the problem as black against white. But his sister fights against this incorrect analysis. She reminds him of Sam and tries to convince Ted that the majority of whites are like him. Ted visits Sam and through his efforts secures a job in the same factory.

Arnold Perl is a facile and skillful writer and his characters live although he lacks the time to develop them. However, despite his positive approach to the question, which stresses the importance of seeing the problem as one which must be faced and solved by Negro and white together, his ending is a little too pat. In terms of action, the need to fight against discrimination is not emphasized; it is limited to a final speech by Sam. The play ends happily for Ted, but what about the thousands who have no Sam to get them a job?

Staged by Peter Frye, the mobile

technique was handicapped by the large Carnegie Hall stage. The acting, particularly the leads played by Gordon Heath and Lloyd Gough, was excellent and lifted the play to its occasional heights. Among the fine supporting cast were Jane White, Lou Polan, Louis Gilbert and Ken Renard. Musical background, setting the mood, was provided by Brownie McGhee and Charles Polacheck.

GILBERT LAWRENCE.

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"The Airborne"

L ISTENING to Marc Blitzstein's The Airborne was a most exciting experience for those who heard it last week at the City Music Center. Audience reaction was spontaneous and enthusiastic to a degree seldom accorded a new work.

Blitzstein himself has given us a clue to this feeling when he said that "serious work (in music) and popular work have finally found a healthy meeting ground." A fusion of the popular with the serious in music is just what many composers have been striving for, particularly since the advent of radio though without the striking success of *The Airborne*. Witness the numerous instances of the incorporation of folk material in orchestral music both here and in the Soviet Union.

Blitzstein in *The Airborne* fits taken a less obvious way, a way that holds great possibilities for the future, but which is fraught with dangers in the hands of a composer of less stylistic sensitivity. Abjuring folk material, he has written in a way that at times reflects the current popular taste without, however, hitting rock bottom. He has found a common denominator between the "highbrow" and "lowbrow" (about as elusive as the philosopher's stone) and with unerring good taste has avoided any impression of incongruity.

The text, being an organic whole, has supplied the continuity not always obvious in the music. It is the product of an enlightened political thinker, endowed with an unusual musical talent and possessed of a boundless faith and an intense purposiveness in communicating his message, not to the select few but to the multitude.

Written in a style easily understood by the average GI Joe, even descending to the lowly pun, *The Airborne* deals with a subject most "in the air" today, and does it in a series of dramatic episodes in the history of flying. Composed in a diatonic idiom, with ample use of dissonance when needed, the

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music is happy in invention, never trite nor derivative, and brilliantly scored.

The voice writing is effective, although here I should like to register a protest at a certain sin in prosody to which I still have to be reconciled in listening to contemporary music. I refer to the undue stress of length given to unimportant words or syllables, which serves no melodic or rhythmic purpose, but merely distorts. It ain't natural!

To discourse on the various episodes that could be highlighted is beyond the scope of this review. For this the reader is referred to the numerous radio broadcasts which it is to be hoped the work will be accorded.

WALLINGFORD RIEGGER.

SOME RECENT BOOKS

TALK ABOUT RUSSIA WITH MASHA SCOTT, by Pearl S. Buck. John Day. \$1.75.

IN THE midst of her conversations with Masha Scott, Miss Buck pauses to remark: "I had looked through a window into Russia. It was only one window, but what I saw was clear and true." It would be hard to describe more accurately the unique contribution of this excellent little book.

Aware that the Soviet Union is a mighty force in world affairs, Miss Buck wanted to visualize Soviet life in concrete human terms. She chose to see the socialist reconstruction of a great nation through the eyes of an actual participant.

The

Peoples

of the

Soviet

Union

Masha was four years old when the revolution came to her little peasant village. When she left the Soviet Union war had not yet come to her country. Scrupulously omitting what she did not herself experience, Masha tells what happened to the life about her during those two history-packed decades.

Masha's story is as exciting as it is colorful. In simple, vivid descriptions, she makes us see the pre-revolutionary life of ignorance, disease and backbreaking toil in her native village. Her parents, especially her father, Ivan Kalinovich, might have stepped out of one of Gorky's novels. These are real people, weighted down by centuries-old poverty and exploitation, burdened by feudal prejudices. And just because they were human beings and not the lifeless puppets of lifeless history books, things did not go altogether smoothly when the revolution came. Besides the resistance of kulaks and other counter-revolutionists, it was necessary to overcome old habits of thought, old techniques, ancient, ingrained folkways.

Eventually, however, the new triumphed over the old. Modern education, modern medicine, the vast achievements of collective farming, created a new environment and new human beings-slowly and unevenly, to be sure-but irresistibly. "In the old days they had suffered over every little single strip of land, and between the strips were those banks of grass. But now as far as their eyes could see was waving wheat and all around the village it looked like a nobleman's land and the people were proud of this." And from this transformation grew the inevitable loyalty to the new socialist order which mendacious "journalism" cannot slander out of existence. "Father liked the Soviet government. He saw that it was the people's government and served the people." And again: "Mother took the October Revolution as the liberation of

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